FLASHBACK

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...tales of a circuit rider

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FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

FLASHBACK Gets New Look

With this issue, the second in the 22nd year of consecutive publication our quarterly, FLASHBACK, takes on an entirely new look.

The Washington County Historical Society was organized in 1951 by the late W. J. (Uncle Walt) Lemke, who persuaded a handful of county residents to pay $2.00 annual dues and organize a society dedicated to preserving and publishing the county's illustrous history.

The first publication of FLASHBACK was nine pages and carried the information that it was "published occasionally" by the Washington County Historical Society.

Since that first publication, Lemke, Deane Carter and Tom Feathers have turned out hundreds of FLASHBACKS on the mimeograph, but as our membership grew—almost 700 copies of the February 1972 issue have been distributed to date—the job became more and more impossible to do by hand.

The change to a printed booklet was inevitable and on Feb. 17 the Board of Directors decided to make the change immediately, instead of waiting until the first of next year.

It's quite a substantial change, with the smaller size and different style of binding. The size was adopted by the Publications Committee, headed by Floyd Carl Jr. for several reasons. The more compact size is easier to handle and store, each page contains approximately the same number of words as the larger size, and there is greater economy in printing.

There will be other, less drastic changes as we learn more about doing this type of quarterly. This issue is somewhat experimental for the entire editorial staff and we're sure we'll make mistakes, but we hope you'll be patient and that FLASHBACK will continue to improve.

For the time being, we will be restricted to approximately 50 pages per issue to keep within the printing budget approved by the Board of Directors. As membership grows and more funds are available, the number of pages will increase.

As always, we welcome items for inclusion in forthcoming issues.

At any rate, here it is; we're proud of it and I personally would like to think that if Uncle Walt could see it, he'd be pleased.

—Dorris Hendrickson

Life at Morrow, In 1888

By Bonnie Cox Sellers

In 1888 my grandparents, William and Rachell Scraper and their family lived near Morrow, Arkansas, about one quarter of a mile from the Antioch Cemetery. They grew apples and took them to market at Fort Smith.

Uncle Troy was the oldest son. He was tall and seemed older for his age than he really was. When he was still just a boy, he persuaded grandma and grandpa to let him take a load of apples to Fort Smith to sell.

When Uncle Troy returned home, grandma ran out to meet him. She took one look and knew something was wrong.

This is the story he told:

Near Fort Smith a woman dressed in a green velvet riding habit and riding a beautiful horse came up behind his wagon and was letting her horse eat his apples.

"Hey, Lady," he yelled, "your horse is eating my apples."

The woman pulled a gun and said "Yes, and he'll eat all he wants."

She then took his money and his gold watch.

He asked if she would please not take his watch, because it was a gift from his grandfather. She held the watch up and hit it with her gun, dropped it on the ground and smashed it with her foot.

The family always beleived the woman was Belle Starr.

When my daughter, Joan, who is now 30 years old, was in El Rancho High School in Riveria, Calif., she told this story in her History class.

One of the other girls, Bobby Cross, said that Belle Starr was her great, great aunt.

Bobby and my daughter became good friends and she visited at our home many times.

- wchs -

NEW HELP AVAILABLE

The Society has obtained a copy of Marriages in Virginia for the years 1700-1799. The list may be examined at the Society's offices, 118 E. Dickson Street.

Granddad Was a Farmer

The torn and yellow pages of a hundred year old school register gives much information on how to run a farm in early Washington County.

My grandfather, F. F. Curtis, jotted down these agricultural notes on the margin of the record where he listed the names and ages of the pupils in the Mountain Gap school, on Highway 265 north of Hogeye, Arkansas.

Granddad did not have a University education. In 1869 there was no University of Arkansas. In fact there was no County Agent and no Carl Rose with a column of Carl's Comments on how to raise vegetables, etc. There was only the rule of thumb, well worn and bruised from many hammerings.

Sometimes there were farm magazines which came to the local post-office or general store, and which were picked up off the counters and carefully studied by the local citizens.

Granddad had a farm south of West Fork, a single stock, hoe and perhaps a double shovel. He noted that a mule did not step on as many cabbages in the garden, as would a big-footed mare. A thin rope around the waist guided the farm animal between the rows. Here are some of the notes found in the school record:

Sow rye the last of August or first of September. After pasturing it can be turned under for a soiling crop. Millet and Hungarian grass should be cut when young, as cattle will eat it greedily then, but if left till ripe it will have little value.

Sow corn in a row three feet apart and very thick. As soon as the tassel is out cut and shock some for winter feed. Try Yellow Dent—a Kansas farmer made 67 bushels per acre from it. (From the Independence Kansas) Corn that is hoed is the best. Granddad, them West Fork hills just ain't Kansas corn land!

For wheat, break the ground shallow. As soon as the upper portion becomes yellow, no further increase takes place in the weight of the seed (Globe Democrat, July 3d, 1879).

Use a strong pickle for seed wheat. The pickle may be a strong brine or a solution of 4 ounces of sulphate of copper in a gallon of water. Sprinkle wheat seed thoroughly and turn to dry. Filmore Caldwell sowed wheat on Sept. 5th—no rain until the 20th—nearly a failure.

Potatoes: Cut seed potatoes to a single eye and drop the cut side down, eight inches apart, and on top of long manure. Sprinkle plaster on the manure to keep it from burning the potatoes. (Ranch and Home, May 7, 1888).

Cut seed potatoes cross-ways and note the result—no difference. It is said the bloom end does not do well for seed, a miss-take. (Northwest Correspondent says roll the cut pieces in dry wood ashes to heal before planting).

Store potatoes in the ground a foot deep in straw, and cover with old blankets, leaving a hole to reach in and get what is needed. They will keep all winter long in the pit.

Tobacco—See the American Farmer, April, 1880, page 130. Burn a brush pile and when ashes are cold and wet down, rake tobacco seed in and cover with brush to keep animals from rolling on it. Plant cabbage three feet a part each way.

Sept. 30, 1880: I am in Fort Smith with cabbage crop—the market is crowded. I am about two weeks too late.

Plant runners from this year's strawberry crop in slightly elevated rows four feet apart.

Plant sorghum in June, between rows of potatoes. In October, start fire under the boiler as soon as ten gallons of sap is in, rush fire until done. Use very small wood, brush is best. Use two or more boilers and boil as rapidly and take off as quickly as possible for good molasses.

For eggs—moisten bran with warm water and add powdered charcoal, a spoonful to a quart of bran, then add table scraps from the kitchen—feed all the hens can eat. It is said there is nothing to equal this as an egg producing feed.

To keep eggs—melt together tallow and mutton fat, take a wing feather of the fowl and grease every egg. Pack with small end down in straw, sawdust, chaff, oats or bran, and keep in a cool, dry place.

Guinea fowls will keep all bugs and insects off garden vines. They will not scratch or injure the most delicate vine as other fowls do. They lay oftener than the common hen.

Egg-sucking dogs: Tartar emetic put into an egg, about a grain at a time, will break the worse dog. It is well to keep one or two constantly on hand in an accessible place, well loaded until the cure is complete. Never let the dog see you put it out as he is likely to learn to let the doctored eggs alone.

Occasional magazines offered a source of household hints. So did the almanacs and calendars on the wall at the store.

Polish for furniture—take one-half pint alcohol, one-fourth ounce each of pulvarized rosin and gum chellac. Let this out in the alcohol and add one-half pint linseed oil, shake well and apply with brush or cotton flannel, rubbing well. It is said it will make furniture look equal to new.

To prevent iron from rusting, melt seven inches of rosin in a gill

of linseed oil and when hot mix with two quarts of coal oil.

Gun oil: Olive oil with one-fourth of its bulk camphor, a few shavings of lead. Neatsfoot oil with shavings of lead. Let them stand, the longer the better.

Red, inflamed or weak eyes—take a heaping tablespoonful of rock salt dissolved in a quart of rain water. (He doesn't say whether to rub it on or inhale it.)

For tetter—an ounce each of yellow dock root, blood root mashed or brused and put to a half pint of alcohol, and as much good vinegar. Let stand a week or two to digest, then apply twice a day. (In the meantime I guess it was just scratch!) Also four ounces of venice turpentine, one ounce red presipitate, three drachms mixed together and apply a little to the part affected.

Half an ounce of common pumpkin seed, pounded and administered with a pint of warm water will expel tape worms within 10 hours. (Felix Oswald in Home and Farm).

Winter trappings: 14 possums, 1 fox, 1 wild cat, 1 mink, 1 civit cat, 1 coon, 6 skunks, total $8.60. Was out $4.80 for traps, chains and trappers guide, gain $3.60. In three winters of trapping he cleared $36.80, nearly equal to a monts teaching school. Traps cost 35 cents a piece,

Added information about the cost of living: Caught in 1887, 275 perch, 47 trout, 11 cat. In 1888, 116 perch, 20 trout, 25 cat and 7 pike.

So went a page from the life of the West Fork farmer, school teacher and sometimes preacher. He taught school for $40.00 per month in the early 1870s, sometimes served on the school board and as a Justice of the Peace.

It just shows to go ye that if an Arkansas farmer can't make a living teaching school or farming, he ain't a gonna starve. He can always fish or hunt.

—Lloyd McConnell

- wchs -

FAMILY INFORMATION SOUGHT

Does any one know of the PASS family? My great, great, grandmother, Mary Jane PASS, believed to be Indian, born Aug. 4, 1830, died 22 March, 1889 age 68 years, four months, buried at Wedington in Washington County, married John MABERRY on Nov. 23, 1854. She was 24 at the time of her marriage and lived in Washington County, Ark. All that is known of her is that she had a brother, Thomas PASS and a niece Ollie PASS who was born about 1864. Who were the PASSs, where did they come from? Where did they go? Mrs. Frank Stematz, 7607 E. 107th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64134.

West Fork Taxpayers in 1890

TOWN LOTS

J. F. Collier
G. A. Yoes
Jacob Yoes
S. E. Powell
Thos. McKnight
William York
E. E. Chambers
J. F. Males
S. D. Gilbreath
J. S. Conner
J. P. Collier
James Emerson
T. B. Murray
J. P. Cox
Mrs. E. Eagle
H. H. York
S. P. Sample
J. P. Hutchins
Jake Yoes
J. M. Karnes

OUTLOTS

Zadoc Winn
H. S. Bloyd
J. C. Oldham
H. F. McKnight
J. W. Robinson
A. C. Robinson
Mrs. Dora Emerson
J. M. Langston
J. R. Stockburger
J. W. Bell
N. Northern
Thomas Latham
S. C. Robinson
J. C. Stockburger
F. M. Slagel
F. G. Collier
Clara E. Chandler
M. B. Whitt
Mrs. E. Dearing
W. E. Shanks
E. S. Webb
Joe York
Helen E. Harris
Charles Boozier

Some residents owned both town lots and outlots, but they are only listed once.

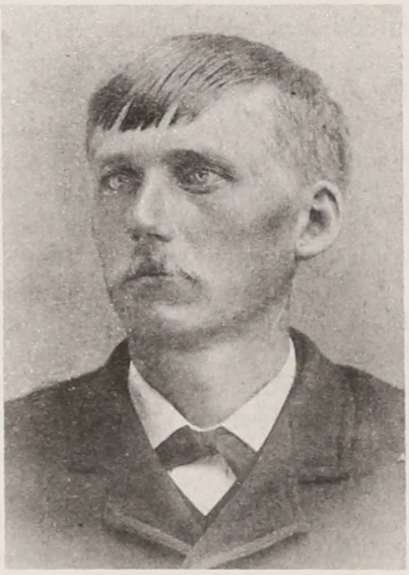
This list was taken from the 1890 real estate tax book kept in Washington County. The location of property owned by the various persons on the list is available in the WCHS offices. Mrs. Pat Donat copied the lists for FLASHBACK.

Last Area Circuit Rider

By Burlene Hilton

The Rev. Nathan Dudley Hanks Jr., was born near Cane Hill, Ark. on January 25, 1860. His father was Nathan D. Hanks Sr., born April 11, 1811 in North Carolina and his mother was Martha Buchanan born in Davidson County, Tenn. in 1815, daughter of Thomas Buchanan. His father was a tailor by trade. Parents were devout Christians, members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Here his father served as an elder in the church until his death on Jan. 11, 1892, a period of 35 years.

Nathan D. Hanks Jr's. early education began in the Cane Hill school and college. He was enrolled in the Cumberland Presbyterian Theological College in Lebanon, Tenn. as a special student from 1895-1896.



Nathan Dudley Hanks Jr.

He joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (White Church Congregation) on Sept. 30, 1882 and was ordained an elder on Feb. 17, 1884, serving for the next nine years. He was then ordained a minister of the Gospel of Christ on Oct. 6, 1893 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Transferred to the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. and accepted in the Presbytery on Oct. 10, 1896.

For the next 21 years, he became the much loved minister of young and old. He is known to have walked 10 miles to serve the churches in his circuit, stopping over night enroute to preach on Saturday evening, at one on Sunday morning and at another Sunday evening, on the return trip staying in homes of members. Sometimes he rode the circuit on horseback.

It is not known how many churches he organized, but he did organize the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. in Lincoln, Ark. in 1910. He spent some two years helping the members build the church building, as he was a well-known stone mason and carpenter. This building was completed in 1912. Here he preached until his death on March 9, 1917. He also built a new home in Lincoln during the year 1911 and moved his family there in September of 1912.

Other community churches served by Hanks were Trident near the Benton County line, Nicodemus, Rennich and Gem; east of Lincoln were New Hope (Greasy Valley), New Sulphur (Hogeye), Billingsly, Walnut Grove, and Cemetery Hill; South of Lincoln were Clyde, Fly Creek and White Church. Southwest was Bethesda and Northwest was Cincinnati.

Some 15 churches were served, but many only once a month. Many circuit riders were not always paid well for their ministry and often paid in flour, meal, bacon or whatever the member could afford. It was not always enough to support his growing family of nine children. But Reverend Hanks also had his trade of brick-laying and having native stone, was much in demand. It was said "if Nathan Hanks built a fireplace then you could be sure of warmth without smoke in the house." Fireplaces for heating were built in all early homes.

Reverend Hanks also went to Fayetteville to lay bricks during the building of some of the early University of Arkansas buildings. It can be truthfully said of this minister: while he lay foundations and bricks for houses, he also lay foundations for rightful living.

Nathan Dudley Hanks Jr. married Mary Alice Brown, daughter of a Methodist minister near Cane Hill on Sept. 8, 1889. She was born Jan. 17, 1873. To them were born nine children. After Reverend Hanks death in 1917, Mrs. Hanks continued to live in the home they built in Lincoln until her death Nov. 3, 1958.

Their children were Maude Lawson, born Monday, 8 a.m., Oct. 27, 1890; Nathan Charley, born Monday 2 a.m., May 16, 1892; Ella Mae born Friday, 5 p.m., April 13, 1894; William Lee born Saturday 2 a.m., March 28, 1896; Lloyd Marvin, born Friday 7 a.m., Feb. 24, 1898; Maggie Cleo born Wednesday, 11 a.m., April 12, 1901; James Pittman, born Tuesday 1 a.m., Jan. 7, 1904; Emma Jane born April 6, 1906 and Mary Ruth born Oct. 24, 1913.

The preceding was copied from the family Bible as recorded and is now in the hands of Ruth Hanks McGehee.

Many of the preceding facts were furnished by Mrs. Mildred Park Roberts of Tulsa, Okla. from her research in the Cane Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church records, Buchanan family records and FLASHBACK.

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INFORMATION SOUGHT

Mrs. Gene Harris, 1404 Borger St., Plainview, Tex. 79072, would like information on James G. WOOTTEN born 1782 in Virginia and his wife Sarah, who moved to Arkansas from Missouri in the late 1830's. Children were Cynthia who married John HATFIELD, Lurana who married Andrew Jackson NIXON, and Thurzia who married Richard FISHER. She would like to correspond with any descendants.

Marriages of 1882

From Gibsons Station in the Creek Nation, on November 22nd, 1882, came W. H. Jackson to wed Miss Ella Shields. They were 23 and 22, and the Rev. F. R. Earle read their wedding vows.

S. H. Jarman, 22, of Garton, in Phillips County, Arkansas, down near Helena chose Miss Mary Eaton, of Fayetteville, for his October 12, 1882, bride, with B. W. N. Simms, officiating. She was 21.

Charles Johnson, 31 and Miss Vinie J. Wright, 30 of the village of Sexton, were married Oct. 17, 1882, by Rev. J. F. Dobbs. Their village is no more. It was west of Hy. 59 and north of Barron Fork.

J. Johnson and Miss M. J. Barker, of Cincinnati, ages 42 and 35, came to Justice of the Peace W. D. Parks on July 15, 1882.

James F. Johnson, 19 of Wesley, went up to Goshen for Miss Maggie Walker, and together they tripped to the Rev. Moses Dutton, for a ceremony on Dec. 18, 1882.

In Fayetteville, Major Johnson, 24 and Miss Sarah Conifax, exchanged vows before Peter Hawkins, a Minister of the Gospel. The event was on Nov. 16, 1882.

Preston Johnson and Mrs. J. A. Leach, were married by the Rev. James A. Walden, on Sept. 13, 1882. He was 55 and she 36. They were a Fayetteville couple.

Thomas L. Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Means, 19 and 18, of Spring Valley, were married July 9, 1882, by W. C. Crain. (Often times the title of the official performing a ceremony was not shown. Hope he wasn't the town marshall).

W. L. Johnson 22 and Miss Jane Gibson, Farmington 18 year old, were married by the Rev. J. A. Roach, on January 22, 1882.

Larkin F. Johnston 57 and Mrs. Lucinda F. Brown, 43, Springdale people, went before the Rev. B. Williams for their January 25, 1882 marriage.

The Rev. Ira Williams, of Dutch Mills performed the wedding for Boonsboro citizens William Jones and Mrs. Jane Payne. He was 58 and she 54. The date was Feb. 6, 1882.

James R. Jourdan 24 married Miss Margaret C. Estep, 18 of Springdale, on January 7, 1882, by John B. Boyd MG.

S. M. Jourdan, 46 of Winslow and Mrs. Emma Hoken, 40 were pledged by the Rev. S. W. Davies, on August 10, 1882.

Sylvester Koy (best I can make out) 23 and Miss Joanah Jenne, of Weddington, and she was 17, were married by J. E. Dunlap, a Justice of the Peace on Sept. 25, 1882.

Lafayette Keyser, 27 and Miss Eliza Elvey, 18, both of Winslow, went to the Rev. Conrad Yoes and were married on July 1, 1882.

The Rev. Ira Williams, said the ceremony for Robert Kimbrough, 30 and Miss Lula Evins, 22, both of Dutch Mills, on Dec. 7, 1882.

R. H. Kirkpatrick and Miss Sarah A. Harp, 18 year old West Fork girl, were married May 18, 1882 by W. J. Malone, Justice of the Peace. Kirkpatrick was 29, lived near Carters Store.

Frank O. Knight 22 of Fayetteville, and Miss Hessie Morrow, 18, of Boonsboro, went before George Morrow, a Minister on Dec. 7th 1882 for their wedding.

An Oct. 7, 1882 wedding by C. S. Hauptman, Justice of the Peace, united in marriage Cyrus Lanigan, 20 and Miss Georgia Stirman, 17.

J. F. Largent, 43 and Mrs. Mollie E. Rupps (?) Fayetteville, 32 were married July 20, 1882. Y. W. Davies, officiated.

J. B. Latham and Mrs. Nancy Phillips, 49 and 35 years, married May 28, 1882, with W. F. Greene saying the ceremony.

Albert Leach 20 and Miss Etta Johnson, both of Boonsboro, said their vows before the Rev. F. R. Earle, on May 7, 1882. She was 19.

Another Boonsboro couple, Norris Leach and Miss Annie Yeates, 23 and 22 years, wed before Ira Williams, MG. Aug 13, 1882.

James League 21 year old Brentwood youth, and Miss Kissie J. Henry, 15, also of Brentwood were married in a pre-Christmas ceremony on Dec. 24, 1882, by James Peters, Justice of the Peace.

Robert Liles, 30 of Winslow, and Miss Lou D. Boles, 21 of Fayetteville went before W. S. Kitchens, October 29, 1882, with their pledges.

G. D. Lisinby 23 and Miss Belle Blakemore, 18, Boonsboro couple, were married on Sept. 1st, by Rev. S. F. Dykes.

J. E. London, 25 of Alma, Arkansas, came to Springdale, for Miss Anna Crider, 21, and they were married by the Rev. S. E. Beaman, on Nov. 8, 1882.

O. C. Ludwig 24 and Miss Theo Wilson, 19, of Springdale, went to the Rev. J. C. Robertson for their Oct. 15, 1882 wedding.

James Macon, 30 of Spring Valley was married to Miss Cordelia Danley, age 15, on Nov. 5, 1882 by J. N. Dutton, M.G.

M. Magness 52 of Wedington, married Mrs. Elizabeth Radenour, 46 also of Wedington on Sept. 25, 1882, Justice Elijah Webb acting.

Nelson D. Markle 22 and Miss Nancy J. Horton, both of Fayetteville, had their marriage solemnized by Justice of the Peace Jonathan Clark, on July 20, 1882.

A Winslow couple, Joseph Mason 23 and Miss Dora Anglin, 21, were married by Coonrod Yoes, on August 3d, 1882.

G. T. Mathews 21 and Miss Francis A. Henson, 19, both of Fayetteville, took their pledges before Justice John A. Neill on August 13, 1882.

J. B. Mayes and Miss Josie Call, Farmington young people went before the Rev. W. T. Priesely. He was 24 and she 19.

F. McChristian and Miss J. A. Kenady, Durham, both aged 26, were married by the Middle Fork Justice of the Peace Johnson Crawford. Crawford was also a Minister, and probably signed the certificate as a JP. (John F. McCuistion and Julia Kennedy lived next door to the writer in 1930-1931 at Prairie Grove.)

J. R. McDaniel 23 and Miss Tennessee Johnson, 17, both of Fayetteville, married Dec. 31st, 1882, thus ending the old year with a bang! William Ingram was the minister for the occasion.

J. H. Maguire, 30 and Miss Sallie Looper, 18, of Maguires Store on White River were married by I. N. Shuckaby, Oct. 15, 1882.

The minister at Prairie Grove, J. P. Callaway performed the marriage ceremony for T. H. McKinney 21 and Miss Eugenia Oliver, 26, both of Prairie Grove, on Sept. 17, 1882.

Two Rhea Mills people, A. H. Miller 45 and Mrs. Jane Stearns, 31 came to Justice W. D. Parks for their bonds (or bans) of matrimony. The date was Dec. 13, 1882.

The Rev. Conrad Yoes performed a June 9, 1882 Ceremony for Samuel Miser 27 and Miss Susan Briscoe, 28. Mr. Miser was a Winslow man, while Miss Briscoe came from Exeter, Missouri.

John C. Mitchell, 33, and Miss Mary L. West, 21, he from Boonsboro, and she from over Cincinnati way, were made husband and wife by the popular F. E. Earle, Presbyterian Minister on Sept. 7, 1882.

James B. Moore 46 of Fayetteville took Mrs. Mary F. White, 32 of Springdale, for his wife on Oct. 30, 1882 before James J. Vaulx.

Charles Mosely and Miss Sallie Spencer, 25 and 21 years, were married on May 7, 1882 by the Rev. Isaac Brown.

From Gunter, Arkansas came David Mundy, 36 to wed Miss Ida Belle Rude, 18. Samuel Devore Justice of the Peace acted in their behalf on January 8, 1882.

Joseph Murphy 23 and Miss Julia A. Fitts, 18, of West Fork, took their desires to Sion R. Caudle, a Woolsey Justice on August 29, 1882.

D. B. Neal and Miss M. J. Anderson, of Wheeler, both 24, were married by Justice W. J. Hogg, on January 29, 1882.

A popular Prairie Grove couple, W. T. Neal 28 and Miss Annie Rogers, 20 were married by the Rev. J. P. Callaway on October 3rd, 1882.

J. T. Neely and Miss E. Eades, of Maguires Store area, were married by the Rev. A. S. Woods. The date Sept. 7, 1882.

The Rev. Eli Baker performed the nuptials for Fayetteville J. D. Nowell 21 and Miss Shrildia Cox, 19, on June 18, 1882.

A Hazel Valley wedding on June 18, 1882, united J. M. Osborne, 19 and Miss Nancy M. Dockery, 16, with Rev. Edmon Osburn officiating.

Of Fayetteville interest, John S. O'Brian and Miss Mollie C. Massie, both 27, were married by the Rev. Gay Waters on January 4, 1882.

William Osburn and Miss Martha E. Rich, 23 and 17, of Winslow, were married by Edmon Osborn, Minister of the Gospel, Sept. 11, 1882.

S. M. Parker 49 and Miss Matilda Fugate 21, had C. S. Hauptman, a Justice of the Peace, perform their ceremony on Sept 9, 1882. They were a Fayetteville couple.

From Spring Valley W. H. Parker, 32 and Miss N. N. Sanders, 25, were married by F. F. Black, a Minister of the Gospel on April 30, 1882.

W. J. Partain of West Fork, 22, married 28 year old Miss Sarah E. Malone on February 23, 1882, with W. J. Malone the local Justice saying the wedding words.

Presley R. Patrick, 21 and Miss Mary E. Fletcher 18, both of Fayetteville, went to the Rev. A. S. Woods for their marriage on Sept. 14, 1882.

Brainard Patterson 38 was married to Mrs. Irena Duncan, 24, on June 4, 1882 by the Rev. Jesse Wheeler. The couple was from Winslow.

From Billingsley in search of the marriage bureau came youthful John R. Phillips and Miss Belle Crow, 18 and 16 years, who found Justice S. D. Gilbreath to perform their ceremony.

T. F. Phillips, 32 of Rugby, Washington County, and Miss Jennie Pearson, 23, also of Rugby (where was that?) were wed by the Rev. Wm. Ingram on January 1st, 1883, to begin a new year.

W. R. Phillips 27 and Miss Sarah R. Quirk, 16, both of Fayetteville were united by the Rev. Gay Waters. The date April 22, 1882.

J. S. Cowan, a Minister, performed the marriage ceremony for William H. H. Phipps and Miss Nancy J. Hudson. The 20 year old was from Wheeler, and his 16 year old bride from Wedington.

Syrenus Pierce 26 and Miss Matilda H. Andrew 22, both of Evansville, were married by the Rev. Samuel Cox on Sept. 21, 1882. A double wedding? Could be.

From Evansville also came William H. Pierce 22 and Miss Serena F. Clanton 26, who had the Rev. Cox do their pleasurable chore. Their date was Sept. 21, 1882 also.

A. D. Porter and Miss Nancy A. Calhoun came from the Carters Store area, got their license and went to the Rev. Samuel Devore on January 1st, 1882. He was 24 and she 20.

A West Fork couple P. T. Purser 23, and Miss Minda Loftin, 18, took their vows before S. R. Caudle, a Woolsey Justice.

The Rev. F. R. Earle of Boonsboro, performed the wedding ceremony for C. F. Pyeatt, age 24 and Miss Mary S. McCullah, 23 on Sept. 13, 1882.

P. C. Pyeatt of Dutch Mills and Miss N. J. Tennant, also of Dutch Town, ages 25 and 30, were wed by the Rev. Stephen S. Dykes on July 30, 1882.

A Fayetteville couple, Robert A. Queen, 35 and Miss Nannie Schleep, 19, were married on Sept. 8, 1882 by Thomas J. Reynold, MG.

E. B. Ramey, age 20, and Miss Alice E. Williams, 21, of Carters Store, were pronounced husband and wife on Nov. 16, 1882 by old timer Riley Jones, a preacher of Tennessee vintage.

J. C. Ramey, 33 and Miss Annie Hunter, 18, of Winslow, asked Justice of the Peace John Cox to accommodate them, and he did, on August 10, 1882.

War Eagle Mills was represented on Dec. 24th, 1882, in a pre-Christmas ceremony uniting C. W. Rape 25, and Miss Emaline Davis, 20, the Rev. James S. Chasean officiating.

Robert Ray 38 and Miss Lucretia Reagan, 20 of Fayetteville, were married on April 30, 1882 by Lewis Clark, M.G.

The Tebbetts Journal

By Marian Tebbets Bane

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This section of Mrs. Bane's journal starts in 1867 with the children and Mrs. Tebbetts in Columbia, Mo. and the Judge in Arkansas attempting to close out his interests there and goes through the family's sojourn in Washington City.)

The scholastic year of 1867 and 1868 passed rapidly. Mother and the children remained much of the time in Columbia, while Father, still bent on closing out his Arkansas interests, spent much of the time in that state, trying to get rid of some large real estate holdings, and in Washington City, for he intended, in the fall after my graduation, to bring the family to Washington, with the determination of settling down to a regular practice of law, and of making that city a permanent residence.

The city was crowded. Though several years after the close of the war, persons from southern states were still coming to secure pardons and restitution of property; and there were so many things growing out of the general condition of affairs to decide, with the hostility between the President and Congress ever present, that the city was full of lively political tumult.

The reconstruction of the seceding states, with the President contending that having no right to secede they were never out of the Union and should be permitted to resume their place in the government, and, under restrictions, be permitted to send to Congress their representatives; while Congress itself insisted they could return only at the behest of Congress and under very strict conditions, kept up bitter and violent controversies. Then came that most astonishing thing, the impeachment of the President of the United States for high crime and misdemeanor.

Father writes once: "I had a talk with the President today. He seemed so weary and discouraged that I congratulated myself that I was no president of the United States."

In spite of political disturbances, important national events were piling up. Through much debate and confusion, the fifteenth amendment of the constitution was passed; Russian America, now Alaska, was bought; the Atlantic cable, after many failures, was perfected and the Pacific Railroad was nearing completion.

The slow return of some of the southern states to the Union—there being three not reconstructed in time to vote at the preidentiol election, added to the general disturbance.

But all of that is history. The serious point in the story is what Mother and I wore to President Johnson's last reception.

On reaching Washington, Mother had at once began a comprehensive study of the needs of a society wardrobe, and the ins and outs of social laws and restrictions, which differ from the general run of such formalities. I was a tall, slender, dark-eyed girl, and lent myself to the prevailing fashions, and Mother took special pleasure in dressing me. Crosgrain was the silk of the time for those who could afford it, $3.00 and $4.00 per yard, and it took many yards to make a costume.

Everyone, that is every feminine one, was supposed to have a black grosgrain street suit. I had one trimmed with black satin, the coat of unusual and intricate style, with which I wore a large, black velvet hat which bore a white ostrich plume, fully half a yard long.

That was for day calling, but the dress for President Johnson's last reception, which was at night, had also been ordered. It, too, was of grosgrain, but of a beautiful soft shade of blue, and it had a long train. The skirt of that gown was many yards around and the three-quarters of a yard train was lined up to foot length with a soft buckram, over which was a lighter shade of blue silk. Beautiful. But how was that train to be managed? I stood before the pier-glass in my room by the hour, practicing the intricacies of foot movement necessary to make it subservient to my wishes, a peculiar twist of the foot sending it flying to the desired position. All of this was still a delightful mystery to me.

Mother on that occasion wore a moonlight-on-the-lake moire antique trimmed with point lace, which, after lying for over seventy years in an old trunk, still holds its dignified stability of texture, but has lost its pale, silvery shade of grey and has returned to the original shade of pure, worm silk, a light shade of tan. A silk expert has said that proves it pure, Chinese, worm silk.

Father was a little proud of his "women folks" as he helped them into the carriage for a drive over to the White House, to attend the President's reception, the last of an unpopular admintration.

Yet everybody was there, young, old, sightseers, idle rich hunting diversion, hungry office seekers who had drifted into Washington to be in time for the coming administration, everybody, for the city had never been so crowded, and a president's public reception is a free show.

As the crowd the night of the reception, bent on seeing the President and his niece, Miss Patterson, became uncomfortably large, the officers in charge tried to turn the incomers back, but the determined populace, many of whom had come a long way to see, refused to turn back, and fought their way in, meeting many coming out.

The construction of the White House then was such that the only way of egress was through the same way one entered, and the house filled rapidly. Some commotion occurred at the entrance, but the real tragedy was in the green room where ladies, having divested themselves of wraps in the dressing-room were to meet their escorts before being admitted to the receiving line, which is a slow and orderly proceeding.

Just when, how and why the fast collecting crowd became hysterical is not known, but of a sudden it began to press—women from the dressing-room, men from the cloak room, hunting each other until the room was full of an almost immovable pack of humanity. Women lost their belongings, fans, handkerchiefs, jewelry, their hair pulled down and in some cases dresses torn from them. Then began a cry for fresh air and windows were broken open and both men and women were moved over the heads of the crowd in dead faint, and handed out through the windows. One man was seen pushing his unconscious wife under a piano and glad he was for the space that kept her from being trampled.

That blue train of mine, while being held over my arm, in some mysterious way got caught between the stalwart shoulders of two men. They were going one way, I the other, or rather they, without volition on their parts, were being pushed in opposite directions. The skirt to my dress was confined at the waistline by a heavy belt. I felt that I was being drawn and quartered, when a third man, standing helpless and swearing to himself, saw my condition and, putting his elbows between the shoulders of the two men, pushed them far enough apart for Mother to draw the skirt out, while she said in a low voice, "Steady, Marian, steady! If you faint I will slap you," which had the desired effect of

making me so indignant that the blood rushed to my face and I did not faint.

The helpful man, still standing with his arms around me to keep me from slumping to the floor, looked at Mother surprised and said: "Thank you, Madame, thank you. You have taught me a new lesson. I stand ready to slap any woman in the room who looks as if she is going to faint." And he looked as if he would like to try the efficacy of his new lesson.

Seeing my extremity, Mother had called to mind a remedy that an old Aunt had told her was extant, when it was the fashion for fine ladies to faint. That is, to create some emotion that would rush blood to the brain. In this case, the remedy had proven successful.

It would be interesting to see the papers of the next morning. They were full of the casualties of the encounter, and physicians and ambulances were kept running the night through.

In the family diary, in my handwriting is an account of that last reception of President Johnson, and of my impression of things in general. After telling of the disaster in the green room, I tell of the grandeur of the White House, the great carpet in the East Room, the chandeliers, the elaborate dressing and the display of shoulders and arms of women, the flash of jewels, army and navy officers in full regalia, representatives from the world's nations in the splendor of diplomatic dress, even the great lion-headed Frederic Douglass, fully attired in evening dress, talking quietly to a great European diplomat. Many, many things for this western girl to marvel over. Then I said with serious naivete, "President Johnson and Miss Patterson were very pleasant and sociable and received their callers with much ease and grace."

I was very young.

On March the 3rd, I delated on the crowd in the city: "Pennsylvania Avenue is like Broadway," saying, "And Father has been downtown most of the day meeting old friends." Then I tell of my mother and self going to the Ebbet House to call on some visiting friends, then "from there we went to the Capitol and proceeded immediately to the Senate reception room, where we met Father and Mr. R. of New York. Senator R. took me into the marble room, where we remained some time conversing with our friends and acquaintances whom we met. Among other distinguished persons to whom I was introduced was Horace Greely."

Then I began talking of the inauguration of General Grant next day, and how fortunate we were to have of window space assured the entire family in a house just opposite the Treasury building on 15th street for viewing the presidential procession.

On March 5th is found an account of the crowd seen from those windows, "the pavements in spite of inclement weather, were so crowded that there was hardly standing room, all waiting for the booming of a cannon at 10:00 o'clock announced that the procession had started, soldiers, policemen, firemen, civilians," and then, "at 12 o'clock again the firing of the cannon, announcing that Gen. Grant was no longer General, but President of the United States."

It had been raining all day, a slow, steady, hopeless rain and the bedraggled presidential procession that turned from Pennsylvania Avenue up 15th street on its way to the White House presaged no hope for better weather that night. Toward evening the mercury began to fall. By night it was very cold; by midnight the weather was somewhere near zero.

The inauguration ball was held in the Treasury building, then nearing completion. It seemed the only available space to house the great concourse of people that had gathered in Washington for the first inaugural after the Civil War. It was very cold, like a vault. The heating arrangements must still have been in embryo.

Going up the main stairway toward the ballroom, Father stopped a rather sullen looking old man, all huddled up in an overcoat and a big white hat, saying, "Mr. Greely, my little girl wants to shake hands with you."

A slow, not too gracious smile came over the man's face as he took my hand. Holding it, he said, "I've seen you before. You do not look like a foolish girl. Get your father to take you home out of this damable cold. It will kill us all. I am going." And he went.

The New York Tribune of the next morning was but one of the papers that censured the inaugural committee for subjecting the public to the discomfort and danger of an insufficiently heated house. Many died from the exposure.

The mercury fell with such alarming rapidity that almost with one accord the assembled crowd started toward the cloak room preparatory

to going home, only to find there such dire confusion that checks were of small avail. Many left the building without wraps, some grabbing whose or what and left to find the carriage line in as great confusion as the check room. Many a fine lady walked home that night in satin slippers. Father recovered his overcoat ten days later.

The mishap of overcrowding the night of Johnson's reception, might have happened again, anytime during a large crowd, but for the remodeling of the White House during Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

The necessity for a change was not confined to the probabilities of an overcrowded social function alone, but also to the inconvenience a large family found in accommodating itself to confined quarters.

In spite of the great need of the change, the matter was seriously fought because of fear that the architectural perfections of the building might be lost, but that great architect Charles T. McKim who had said that no living person could have designed so perfect a building, made the alterations without losing the classic outlines, but giving all necessary space and sanitary comfort needed for a home and all social and state occasions for the president of a great nation.

The historic greenhouses to the southwest of the building had to be moved to give room for the presidential offices that had occupied so much space, that was afterwards used by the president's family and the perfecting of needed social arrangements.

After much dickering, Congress appropriated over a half million dollars for the needed changes and furnishing with the provision that it be "constructed with sufficient foundation and walls suitable for a durable permanent building of sufficient strength for an additional story when needed."

Those words, "permanent and durable", seem to have been the watchwords of the building in Washington City. After the great feat of log-rolling between Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, during Washington's administration that decided the building of the capitol on the Potomac, and when, as Daniel Webster said of Hamilton, "He touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang to its feet," and the National Bank and national credit were established, building began in earnest. So, when in 1800 the national government and all the clerks, numbering 123, moved over from Philadelphia in a body, they found one wing of the capitol built, a treasury building of some kind, a few

residences and the White House, of which Mrs. Adams said there was "not the least fence or yard or convenience outside and within, not one single apartment completed. The great unfinished audience room I make a drying room to hang up the clothes in."

The comprehensive and far-reaching plans for the city of which Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the designer, says in a letter to President Washington "were drawn on suitable scale so as to leave room for the aggrandisement and embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the nation will permit" were still on paper and Pennsylvania Avenue was a mass of mud, with the natural vegetable growth of the land still crowding the roadway.

But building went on. There were great men then, great men with energy and loyalty and far-reaching ambition. Even the burning of the city by the British during the war of 1812 did not dampen their ardor and fortunately, when that war was over, James Hoban was at hand to restore the White House, and in time the Capitol resumed its first form, and, as needs of the country demanded, began its extension until just before the Civil War the main building and both wings of the Capitol were finished and the dome begun.

That—the dome—was put in the hands of Thomas M. Walter, with directions from President Lincoln that on it work should not cease for one moment, that hammers should go six days in the week until the work was completed! So successful were the plans and the work that the dome of the Capitol of the United States is now ranked among the half dozen great domes of the world.

After the Civil War, four years of agony and destruction, the country seemed to be in a state of apathy, stunned. For years building and general improvement was more or less at a standstill, and so that was the way 1869 found it. Of all the great buildings that now embellish the city, only the Capitol, White House, Patent Office, old post office and Treasury building unfinished were in existence.

Horse-cars ran on Pennsylvania Avenue, a third horse that worked patiently, being taken on at the turn up 15th street. Sometimes, by some awkward handling of the attachment, the old fellow failed to get hitched, but habit was so strong that he went up the hill ahead of the car, going through all the motions of heavy hauling, until reminded that there was no heavy weight behind him, when he turned and went downhill and took his place waiting for the next car.

When one's memory goes back over three-fourths of a century it recalls many things.

1890 TAXPAYERS

Persons paying real estate taxes in 1890 for the town of Boonsboro and its three additions and for the town of Viney Grove were:

TOWN OF BOONSBORO

McClellan, S. G.
McClellan, J. T.
Richardson, W. T.
Andrews, A. E.
Cowley & Welch
McBride & Haygood
Morris, Mrs. L. M.
Mann, B.
Lewis, W. M.
West, P.
Welch, H. W.
Sharp, J. P.
McBride, W. D.
Morrow, G. W.
Lacey, Thomas
McCulloch, J. A. L.
Sharp, J. P.
Stone, L. B.
Cowley, E. H.
Edmiston, J. J.
Edmiston, Z. B.
Edmiston, J. P.
Edmiston, J. S.
Moore, W. H.
Moore, H. W.
Carroll, A. R.
Tuell, N. E.
Perrie (?) Mrs. Bettie
Moore, Miss Mattie
Braley, W. C.

KIRBY'S ADDITION

Blackburn, T. W.; Kirby, J. C. and Edmiston, D. N.

PYEATT'S ADDITION

Cane Hill Canning and Evap. Co.; H. C. Pyeatt, S. T. Cole.

RUSSEL'S ADDITION

Morrow, G. W.; Haygood, T. K.; Davis, J. M.

TOWN OF VINEY GROVE

Borden, A.
Dyer, F. M.
Burrow, Sol
Williams, Sam
McClung, A. H.
Carl, J. T.

A Confederate Muster Roll

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The muster roll of Captain Larkin Bunch of Madison County has recently come to light and is being published verbatim by the WCHS because few records of Confederate Army units exist today.

The original is being preserved by Dorsey White of Kingston. It was given to him by Sam Bunch who is now deceased. It was discovered when Mr. Bunch's mother died recently. It had been kept in an old trunk.)

Muster Roll of Captain Larkin Bunch's Company B, Infantry, 3rd Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers. Called into service of the State of Arkansas by the State Convention at Fort Smith on the 22nd of May, 1861 to serve the term of six months unless sooner discharged. The company was organized by Capt. Larkin Bunch in Madison County on the 22nd day of May 1861 and marched to Fort Smith where it arrived on the 9th day of June 1861.

Listed alphabetically by rank, names are followed by age, height, complexion and color of hair and eyes.

CAPTAIN: BUNCH, Larkin, 24, 6, dark, dark, blue.

LIEUTENANTS: BASHAM, Alan, 35, 5-7, dark, black, black; GURLEY, John W. 32, 6-2, fair, dark, blue; PARKER, John A., 22, 6, medium. dark, grey.

SERGEANTS: GIBSON, William A., 21, 5-7, fair, light, blue; GURLEY, George W., 21, 6-3, fair, dark, dark; MASHBURN, Joseph, J., 28; 5-9; dark, dark, blue; RODGERS, Albert W. (other information crossed off); WRIGHT, James M., 20, 5-7, fair; sandy; blue.

CORPORALS: ALRED, John, 28, 5-8, dark, black, black; HAWKINS, Richard C., 20, 6, dark, dark, blue; MORE, William S., 35; 5-9; dark; dark, blue.

PRIVATES BC

ADAIR, Benjamin F., 21, 5-5, fair, sandy, blue

ALREAD, John H., 18, 5-10, fair, light, grey

ALREAD, William P., 21, 5-8, dark, black, blue

BANSWELL, Napoleon B., 36, 6, dark, black, black

BASWELL, Richard Q., 18, 5-8, dark, dark, black

BASEWELL, Thomas Q., 21, 5-9, fair, sandy, blue

BOHANAN, James M., 18, 5-9, fair, medium, blue

BRASHEAR, James M., 20, 5-8, fair, light, blue

BUNCH, Charles H., 19, 5-10, fair, light, blue
BUNCH, James M., 20, 5-8, fair, light, blue
CLARK, Andrew P., 21, 5-8, fair, medium, blue
DAILEY, John H., 21, 6, fair, dark, blue
DAILEY, Thomas, ?, 5-10, dark, dark, blue
DAVIS, B. Mactsfield, 44, 5-10, fair, dark, grey
DAVIS, James H., 18, 5-11, fair, dark, blue
DAY, Richard, 18, 5-8, (no other information)
DIXON, Abisha, 19, 5-8, dark, black, black
EDGMON, Albert, 19, 5-8, fair, dark, blue
EDGMON, William, 19, 5-10, dark, dark, black
FARR, Ambrose, 26, 6-1, dark, black, black
FOWLER, Joseph S., 24, 6, fair, red, black
GIBSON, George W., 24, 5-10, fair, black, blue
GIBSON, John H., 22, 5-9, fair, dark, blue
GIBSON, Samuel M., 17, 5-6, fair, light, blue
GURLEY, Henry S., 25, 5-10, dark, black, black
HARSAS, John, 22, 5-9, dark, ?, blue
HATFIELD, William H., 24, 5-10, dark, dark, black
HENRY, David C., 21, 5-10, dark, black, black
JETT, Finis E., 19, 5-8, dark, dark, black
JIMMERSON, John, 22, 5-10, dark, black, black
KERBY, Solomon H., 23, 5-8, fair, fair, blue
KESTER, Isaac, 21, 5-10, fair, fair, blue
LOGAN, Young T., 17, 5-8, fair, dark, ?
MAXWELL, Paul S., 21, 5-?, dark, black, black
McCAMISH, Rufus, 19, 5-10, dark, dark, grey
McCRACKEN, Ewing, 21, 6, dark, dark, black
McCRACKEN, Francis A., 18, 6, fair, sandy, black
McCULLOUGH, David, 19, 6-1, dark, black, black
MILLER, Maron J., 24, 5-11, dark, dark, black
MITCHELL, Thomas, 27, 5-9, dark, grey, black
MURPHY, Vinson Wm., 18, 5-11, dark, black, black
OKELY, Joseph M., 19, 5-9, dark, black, black
PAGE, Posey, 22, 6-1, fair, light, blue
PARKER, Beal, 19, 5-11, fair, light, blue
PARKER, William A., 22, 5-11, fair, light, blue
PHILLIPS, Isaac, 22, 6-1, fair, sandy, blue
REEVES, William M., 21, 6, dark, dark, grey
RODGERS, William R., 20, 5-10, dark, dark, grey
SMITH, Austin C., 44, 5-10, dark, black, blue
SMITH, Emberson, 34, 6, dark, dark, grey

SMITH, John C., 34, 6, dark, dark, blue
TATE, Benjamin T., 23, 5-8, dark, black, blue
TUCKER, Allen, 26, 6, fair, sandy, blue
WHITELEY, Louis W., 19, 5-10, dark, dark, grey
WIGGINS, John, 26, 6-4, fair, fair, blue
WOODDY, Allen A., 18, 5-6, fair, fair, blue

DRUMMER: O'KELLY, Francis A., 25, 5-9, fair, dark, black.

FIFER: KERBY, William E. P., 21, 6-2, dark, dark, blue.

ENSIGN: MITCHEL, James K., 20, 5-9, dark, black, blue.

The company was recruited by Louis W. Whiteley on 29 July 1861. On the 29th day of July, Richard King was discontinued in the office of Corporal and B. F. Adair was appointed in his place.

- wchs -

NEEDS FAMILY HELP

Mrs. J. W. Bayley, 701 S. West End St., Springdale, Ark. 72764, would like to have any information on the family of Isaac WARD Sr. and his wife Sarah WARD, who were living in Madison County in 1880. Isaac Ward Sr. was born in Ohio about 1810 and Sarah DICKEY was born in Kentucky in 1814. They were married 18 June 1829 in Fayette County, Indiana and are buried in Witter Cemetery in Madison County. There are no tombstones. When did they die?

Names of known children are: Isaac Ward Jr., married Rosa; Lydia Frances Ward married Daniel Jackson BAYLEY in 1869, in Mills County, Iowa; Susan Ward married Isaac PINER; no information on the son, Samuel. I have family records of Lydia F. Ward and Daniel Bayley, but need all information on the rest of the family.

- wchs -

Mrs. Alice Fletcher Hicks, 885 N. 10th East, Mountain Home, Idaho, 83647 wants to contact descendants of Thomas WALKER of West Fork. She writes: Is he the father of Robert L. Walker who lived in West Fork in 1880 with wife Arminta Wilson Walker and son Calvin Walker? Who are the parents of Newton WILSON who married Lizzie HOLT in 1881? Mrs. John (Malinda) FLETCHER mentions in a letter to her son, Job, in Texas in May of 1880 ". . . I am all alone, Tug is married and Newton is working away from home this year. Seneca Williford and Daniel Shumate are working the place for me. Tug will stay until my broken arm is better, then will move to her own home." Mrs. Fletcher died Aug. 4, 1880. Who is Tug? Is Newton the same Newton Wilson as above?

One of Our Towns Is Missing!

A short distance north of Barron Fork creek and west of Highway 59, lies the birthplace of a small city. It has no buildings, no streets and no sidewalks. You don't even notice it as you pass along the road leading to the Oklahoma Border.

The town was platted into lots and blocks in 1887, streets were laid out and dedicated to the use of the citizens of the community which would grow there. A spring was reserved for public use. Block numbers ran as high as 126. The town would be called Salem Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, who platted the village, had dreams that it would some day become a center for west Washington County. There was a hotel, a mill, shops, stores and hopes for a health center.

Once, in the early days, circuit riding preachers came from all over the country and held an annual conference of the Methodist Church in the natural amphitheater. Hundreds of early settlers and Indians gathered to hear the illustrious speakers.

The people came by wagon, on horseback and afoot, brought food and feed, visited, sang and churched. The town was then called Sexton. A school was built and a Sunday School opened.

Salem Springs did not die, because it really had never been born. The railroad on which it based its hopes, was laid across the line in Oklahoma where Westville is now located.

In time the people moved away, the buildings vanished, streets were plowed under. There is nothing there now except the fields of corn, wheat and hay—and the cooling breeze through the little valley. You will find Salem Springs only on the tax books at the County seat. The neat homes and well-kept fences attest to the character of the people living there. The spring is pure and undiluted.

Perhaps it is better that the city was never born. The natives can see it only in fancy as it once was. As they sit on their porches in the long evenings, they are not bothered by the screeching of sirens, the tearing of fenders, the squalling of tires. There is no bumper to bumper traffic.

We who live in houses a few feet apart, shut the doors and windows to keep out the traffic noises, turn on air conditioners and walk on hot pavements, like to think that in their valley, their peace has not been violated.

Burlene Hilton described the early citizens of Sexton or Salem Springs. She gives much of its history and that of its early families in the February 1969 FLASHBACK.

— Lloyd McConnell

The Eli Risley Family

By Burlene Hilton

Eli Risley was born in Massachusetts about 1790. His father and four brothers (given names unknown) came from England to America and settled in Massachusetts at the time George II was King of England (1748-1787). The King granted the brothers large parcels of land, but in time they were oppressed by the King's rules and denounced the king. Three of the brothers enlisted in the American army and fought King George and his hair buyers. The King paid the Indians for the scalps of his enemies. Two of the brothers stayed home to take care of their families.

During the war, one brother was wounded and one was killed. After the war of 1770-1780 the land grants were not good and the brothers went to Vermont. One brother raised four children, two sons, George and Eli and two daughters, Susan and Ann.

John William and Louise Alice Spears Risley with their children, Claud, Silas, Chester, John Thomas, Nancy Ellen, James Herve, Charles and Mary Lou.

Eli Risley is the only child we are able to follow farther. His father died when he was 12 years of age. His mother's brothers then took him to New York and gave him a good education. When Eli was 21, his uncle gave him a sum of money and he was then on his own. When the Northwest Indians broke out, he joined the American army under command of William Henry Harrison and fought in the battle of Tippicanoe on Nov. 7, 1811 in Indiana.

After the war Eli bought land in Kentucky, then later went across White River into Switzerland County, Indiana to live. There he met and married Sally Wilson on Feb. 15, 1816. They were married by William Campbell, Justice of the Peace.

Eli's brother George and two sisters married and went to Illinois to live. Nothing more is known of them.

Eli and Sally Wilson Risley had six children, five sons and one daughter. The sons were Duncan, William, Robert, Horace and Hamilton. The daughter was Margaret. They moved to Ray County, Missouri sometime before 1850.

The son, Robert, died at the age of 17. William married Susan Jane West and lived in Caldwell County, Missouri in 1857. A copy of a letter written by William's wife in 1857 states that Hamilton and his wife and son, John William lived nearby. The letter was written to Eli and to Horace and Duncan who had by then pioneered on to Gainsville, Tex.

According to the letter, Horace still owned a farm near William in Missouri, but nothing more is known of Horace or Duncan. A son of William and Susan Jane lived in Wichita, Kansas in 1937 and supplied the records concerning the early life of the family which his father had handed down to him.

Eli and Sally's son Hamilton and his family moved to Gainsville, Tex. sometime after 1857. They had three children, James, John William and Sarah. Sally died in 1862 and Eli marred Malinda Morris on Jan. 10, 1864 in Gainsville, Tex. The son, James married in Texas to a woman whose given name was Jane. They came to Arkansas and settled near Cane Hill, and had several children, but nothing is known about them.

James died and was buried in the Cane Hill Cemetery and his wife returned to Texas.

Sarah married William (Billy) Mix and lived near Canadian, Texas.

Eli and Sally's son John William was displeased with his father's second marriage and at the age of 13 left home and migrated to Arkansas with the Will Bush family who had been Risley family friends in Texas. This was about 1868. John William lived with the Bush family south of Lincoln, in what is now known as Bush Valley, until his marriage.

John William Risley was born in 1855 and married Louise Alice Spears on Aug. 12, 1883. She was born in Titus County, Missouri on Nov.

13, 1863, the daughter of Amos and Dovey Jane Spears.

John William and Louise Alice made their home near Cane Hill and reared 10 of their 12 children.

For some time John William was a fruit grower but in later years became a grain and cattle farmer. Alfred Risley, a grandson, remembers the threshing machines during harvest time and the many men who came to help harvest and thresh the grain. Most people also remember the abundance of food prepared by the women to feed the crew.

John William died in Cane Hill on Jan. 16, 1933 and Louise Alice died there on May 10, 1955. Both are buried in Cane Hill Cemetery.

The children and descendants of John William and Louise Alice Risley were:

I. CLAUDE, born May 18, 1844, married Medie Clyde Farmer, born Aug. 18, 1888. Their children were:

1. Vena Clyde born Aug. 7, 1907 married Clyde Nolen Wallace, born Sept. 22, 1901. Their children were James Preston born May 25, 1928 married Patricia and had Barbara Jean born 1947 and Karen Kay born 1949; and Douglas Clyde born Feb. 24, 1936 married Linda and had Landon Gary and Heather Karina.

2. Lawrence Claude born Dec. 3, 1908, married Thelma and had James and Bea.

3. Norman Lacy born April 10, 1910.

4. Johnny Lee born Nov. 30, 1913 married Janet and had five children

5. Alice Corneil born April 16, 1916.

6. Jewell Mae born Sept. 20, 1918 married Paul Lasseter and had twin sons, James and John and a daughter, Johanna.

II. SILAS ADREN born Oct. 5, 1885 married Pearl Little, born April 3, 1889. Their children were:

1. Grace Alice born Jan. 9, 1911 married James William Smith and had Kenneth Earl born Aug. 9, 1934 married Lois Jane Roberts and had Jeffery Allen and Karen Elizabeth.

2. Chester Lee born Feb. 2, 1914 married Audrey Dell Garrett and had one son Mickel Lee.

3. Clyde William born Jan. 13, 1916 married Ruby Alice Forrest and had William Lee born July 18, 1941 married Willa Mae Bailey.

4. Arthur Ray born Oct. 6, 1924 married Hattie Ella Sollock and had one son, Davie Ray.

III. CHESTER AMOS born Apr. 27, 1887 married Katherine Burk in 1927.

IV. MAUDIE JANE born April 17, 1889 died Aug. 26, 1890.

V. INFANT girl born Jan. 17, 1897 died April 22, 1897.

VI. JOHN THOMAS born May 2, 1891 married Hattie Bridgman on Feb. 11, 1911 by the Rev. W. J. Bush. They noted their golden anniversary in their home near Lincoln on Feb. 1, 1961. John Thomas spent

many years farming in the Sugar Hill area and both were very active in the Sugar Hill church and community. Their children were:

1. Silas Adren born March 6, 1912 married Tina Campbell and had Victor Cavallier born 1932 married Elaine Bullard and had Vickie and Calvin Douglas; John James born Nov. 11, 1935 married Myrtle Marie Jackson and had Everett, Jackie and Marvin Keith; Bonny Jean married David Ross and had Michelle, Kathleen and Richard Shannon.

2. Alfred Raymon, born May 7, 1919 married Clara B. Snodgrass and had Harold Dean born July 4, 1939 married Alice Virginia Winn and had Shirley Darlene, Randell Keith and Gayla Ruth; Frances Louise born Aug. 29, 1940 married Cecil Blackwood and had Craig Allen, Sandra Jean and Daren Kent; John Raymon born Oct. 28, 1942 married Ruby Charleen Redfern.

3. John Truman born Sept. 26, 1924 married Melba Kunkel and had Gary Michael born April 22, 1950 married Sharon Phelan and had one daughter Sharon born Feb. 20, 1953.

VII. NANCY ELLEN born March 31, 1893 married Samuel Paris Colburn born Oct. 11, 1890 on June 7, 1917. They were married at Summers by Logan Kirk, J. P. and spent their life near Cane Hill where he was a farmer and raised cattle. Nancy Ellen lives in Prairie Grove since his death on March 23, 1969. Their children were:

1. Buford born July 16, 1918 married Doris Pridemore. They make their home near Evansville on a poultry farm and have one child Patricia born May 13, 1940 who married William (Bill) Eaton and has two children Geneva Jo and Barbara Diane.

2. Virginia Louise born Nov. 26, 1924 married William Lee Walker. Their child Karen Sue, born Jan. 18, 1946 married Don Reggle.

3. Howard born Feb. 8, 1927 married Bettie Jo Hutchins on Aug. 31, 1950. Their children are Kathy Lynn born April 27, 1954 and Carol Ann born Aug. 24, 1961. They live on a farm southwest of Cane Hill and raise broilers and cattle.

VIII. JAMES HERVEY born Feb. 19, 1895, married Feb. 18, 1923 to Oma Evelyn Shannon. Their children were:

1. James Alvin born Jan. 26, 1924, married Aug. 4, 1943 to Sophie Christine Cawthon born Feb. 25, 1929. Their children are Ronald Glenn born 1944 married Roselyn Myers and had Ronald Jr., Dee Anna Renee, Sherrye Arlene and James Douglas; Patricia Bell born Dec. 22, 1948 married David Menken and had David Dwane and Stacy Lynn; and Susan Arlene who married Ronald Lewis Doney.

2. Clyde Allen born Feb. 9, 1925 married Dorothy Elizabeth Collins on April 8, 1946. She died Oct. 9, 1951. They had one son, Hervey Allen born July 13, 1948. Clyde married second, Ruth Marie Patterson on July 9, 1956 and they had Gordon Dean and Dwane Ray.

IX. CHARLES CLARK born July 5, 1898 married in 1918 to Cora Kifer, born Nov. 27, 1898. Their children were:

1. Cora Lucille born Sept. 13, 1919 married Claud Walter Yancey on Jan. 31, 1941. Their children were Claude Jr., born Dec. 28, 1943; Paul Stanley born Feb. 3, 1947; Jack Weldon born June 20, 1951; and Linda Lucille born June 23, 1957.

2. Retha Dee born Feb. 24, 1923 married Burl Randolph Jones on Oct. 7, 1941. Their children, Beryl Ann, Burl Jr. and Retha Kathleen.

3. Troy Clark born July 25, 1925 married Patty Mae Peters on Jan. 4, 1948. Their children were Troy Clark, Ruth Elaine, Dennis Ray, Patty Coralee and Rita Renee.

4. Dorothy M. born Oct. 18, 1927 married Jady Wilson Copeland on Oct. 12, 1945. Their children, Neva Jo, Scott, Jady Jr. and Mary Ann.

5. Edna born June 21, 1930 married Louis Martin Johans on Aug. 12, 1950. Their children were Cindy, Chuck and Angela.

6. Roy Dale born Dec. 1, 1932 married Barbara Carol Weatherford on June 17, 1954. Their children Ronna Dale, Kent Dee, Carole Suzanne and Kurt Allan.

7. Maxine born Nov. 12, 1934 married Jack Purdow on Nov. 28, 1952. Their children are Norma Sue, Jacquelyn, Louise, Michael Eugene, Martha Sue and Tammy Kay.

8. Anna Lee born May 8, 1937 married Cecil Ray West on Nov. 28, 1963. Their children are Adam Ray and James Robert.

X. MARY LOU born Oct. 12, 1900 married May 15, 1920 to Birchie Mahaffy born Sept. 1, 1896. They spent many years in Hot Springs and Mary Lou still lives there. He died Aug. 29, 1957. Their children were:

1. Alma Louise born Feb. 21, 1921 married Orris Elbert Edge.

2. Mildred Frances born Oct. 8, 1922 married Jewell Stevenson Baldwin on May 20, 1944 and had one child, Pamela Sue born Jan. 22, 1950.

3. Helen Rose, born June 4, 1924 married Arthur Fred Peters on April 2, 1943. Children are Ronald Arthur and Patti Lou.

4. John Eugene born March 31, 1933 married Doris Nadine Poage on Aug. 21, 1955. Children are Kathy Diane, Mary Kaye and Melissa Gaye.

5. Ted born Sept. 14, 1935 married Dona Etta Nichols on Jan. 23, 1958 and have one child Jodi Annette born Jan. 20, 1959.

XI. HANSFORD HAMILTON born Nov. 29, 1902 married Willidean Frances. Hansford died May 20, 1970.

XII. NONA LEE born Sept. 9, 1905 married James Allen Smith on Nov. 24, 1923.

Mrs. Clara B. Risley of Lincoln would like to have any information concerning this family.

Our Readers Write

"Another year has passed all too quickly and I'm looking forward to future issues of FLASHBACK. I certainly don't want to miss a single issue. Even though I've found few references to my own family of Washington County Pioneers. I read FLASHBACK cover to cover for all the stories and features give me a mental picture of how my own people lived in early Washington County. I find photos depicting mode of dress, furniture and homes of particular interest.

"Thanks so much for your past help and for publishing such a really great historical magazine. I wholeheartedly agree that an increase in dues is necessary and had I been able to attend the meeting, I'd have voted yes to the proposal of raising dues from $3.00 to $5.00 per year. I don't see how you have been able to function on $3.00 a year for so long when costs have risen so steeply the last few years. Membership in the Society and FLASHBACK are a bargain even at $5.00 per year." Nathiel Kraemer, 523 Warner Parrott Rd., Oregon City, Ore. 97045.

"Enclosed find my check for another years membership in WCHS. I do not wish to miss an issue. So far I have found nothing pertinent to my families, but I enjoy the quarterly very much. Just last week I received copies of letters written in 1868 and 1869 by my great-grandfather, Hiram Bennett while they were living in Washington County. He gave his address as Maguires Store and spoke of having "preaching" in their home. So this area comes alive for me. Thank you for your help and best wishes for the society." Mrs. Orin McClure, Route 1, Hale Center, Tex. 79041.

Mrs. Willard de L. Michael, writing to Secretary McConnell writes: "I have just read the February issue of FLASHBACK and enjoyed it so very much. Whomever is responsible for the new format is certainly to be congratulated. Your article on the 'Abandoned Cemeteries is so nicely written. You have expressed the desire to go back to one's roots and somehow, pay homage to one's ancestors, in such a sensitive manner." Mrs. Michael also sent a contribution for restoration of the Boone Cemetary.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Thanks to these women for their kind words. Be sure and notice queries from Mrs. Kramer and Mrs. McClure elsewhere in this issue.)

Old Circuit Court Records

By Lloyd McConnell

The October Term, 1876, was presided over by Judge James M. Pittman, assisted by Sheriff Z. M. Pettigrew. One of the most interesting trials was that of Mary Holcomb, charged with the murder of George W. Holcomb.

A jury composed of George Maguire, Robert Anderson, B. F. Little, John White, John Edmiston, J. W. Greer, W. E. Nix, N. S. Peck, B. Mitchell, F. W. Nunaly, Thomas Phelan and Washington Wells found her guilty of first degree murder.

It was the verdict of the judge that she be taken from the jail on February 9, 1877 to a gallows erected by the Sheriff at some spot not more than two miles from the courthouse, and between the hours of 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock of that day, that she be hanged by the neck until she was dead. The "may God have mercy on your soul" was added to the judgment.

Mary was not hanged at that time. She appealed to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which reversed the judgment and edict of the Circuit Court because the Grand Jury which indicted her was illegally empaneled.

There remained the routine business of the court. Because the judge had heretofore represented some of the defendants now charged, it was necessary for him, now and then to disqualify himself and a new judge would be elected by the Bar for those cases.

Routine business included hearing the petty cases like that of Edward Sharp, a jury trial and a fine of $10.00. John Reed had a number of complaints filed against him, including disturbing the peace, assault and battery, carrying deadly weapons and wearing weapons.

Elijah Davidson charged with extortion was found not guilty. Calvin Chambers failed to work the road and was indicted. The jury said not guilty. William Whitlow and George Lake were charged with keeping a grocery without a license and the customary fine of $15.00 was levied.

Frank Latta's forgery case was changed to Benton County for trial. Crockett Brown was alleged to have broken the Sabbath, James G. Adams was fined $10.00 for not having a grocery license.

Jerome Gannaway and Isaac N. Laws both faced murder charges. Gannaway was freed by a jury trial. James G. Hamm raced his horse on a public road and it cost him $10. Anyway, he found whose horse was the fastest!

A. K. Sawyers administered the estate of James Stephenson, de-

ceased and sued W. O. Lattamore. G. L. Cunningham was administrator of the estate of kinsman W. D. Cunningham. Hosea Maguire failed to report as a juryman and paid a $5.00 fine.

Robert Mecklin broke the peace and was fined $5.00 A. S. Vandeventer applied to practice law and the judge appointed James D. Walker, Lafayett Gregg and A. M. Wilson, attorneys, as a committee to examine him. They found he was of sufficient knowledge and of high moral character and was admitted to the bar.

J. A. Tankersley was Justice of the Peace of Mountain Township and Thomas J. Campbell was constable at Cane Hill.

The April term 1877, seated on the grand jury, Samuel Alberty, Andrew Henson, Lafayette Brewster, John Simpson, John Rainwater, Robert Mayes, Richard Bean, Sidney Williams, Newton McCoy, Abner Allen, Redding Putman, John Phillips, Wright Frost, George Gibson, and John S. Williams.

Among those denied jury service for various reasons such as being a school commissioner, road overseer or postmaster was James M. Pittman—excused because he was the JUDGE OF THIS COURT.

The petit jury named Lafayette Brooks, John Brandon, John Matthews, Thomas Bridenthal, J. F. Anderson, William Cardwell, Thomas Jennings, John Skelton, Hugh Smiley, William Massie, C. C. Conners, William Nolen, Henry L. Cate, H. J. Lockmiller, Jury Taylor, L. J. Gibson, E. H. Wilson, W. J. Malone, W. S. Hanna, A. K. Sawyers, Henry Byrd, A. K. Hodges, J. P. Sharp and Alfred Davidson.

Several cases against John Reed were carried over to this term. James B. Sturch was charged with assaulting an officer. He was found not guilty. Robert McLinn paid $25.00 for carrying his favorite gun. Nathan Dixon paid $10.00 into the court. Wash Buchanan raced his horse on the highway and contributed $10.00.

Joseph Lyles forked over $10.00 for keeping a grocery without a license. He was also charged with horse racing. P. A. Bates and Tinker Bailey faced assault and battery complaints, while R. B. Jones and others were indicted by the grand jury for Sabbath breaking.

It cost John O. Parks $50.00 to assault with a deadly thing. W. J. Gilliland and others were charged with murder. W. B. Taylor was appointed a deputy sheriff and took the oath before the judge. Joseph Lyles added alleged gaming and selling liquor to his criminal accounts.

James Vestal and George Murphy ran afoul of the jury and received five years each in the state penitentiary.

Brice Mason was freed of a larceny charge. Lee Jobe was arrested for assisting an escape. Thomas and John Walker facer a breach of the peace account and Charles Crouch paid $50.00 for assault with a deadly thing.

Queries and Letters

I need information on the family of John J. and Lucinda PARIS PAYNE who came to Washington County, Arkansas in the early 1850's from McMinn County, Tenn. They had the following children: Elva Narcissa, William, John, Dorcas (Jerusha), Laura, James and Thomas Augusta. Elva Payne married first a VANZANT, second my grandfather, Solomon Monroe BENNETT. I need death dates of John J. and Lucinda Payne.

I would appreciate any help on a DOUGAN family in Arkansas who may have had a daughter, Sarah, born in Nov. of 1827 in Arkansas. Sarah married my great-grandfather, Hiram Bennett. They moved to Texas from Randolph County, Arkansas in 1845, returned to Washington County in the early 1860's and resided in the White River Township with their address given as McGuire's Store. Both the Payne and Bennett families were in this area and the Bennetts were members of the Primative Baptist Church.

Can anyone give me information on a McCLURE family who had a son Green McClure, born 1837 in Missouri. Green's mother married second, John BROOKS. They are believed to have been in the northwestern part of Arkansas, with connecting families of Stewart, Nelson, Booker, Chaffin and the Taber family of Barry County, Mo.

I will answer all correspondence and share all data.

Mrs. Orin McClure, Route 1, Hale Center, Tex., 79041.

I still need someone to help me find information on the LEWIS and HOLT families who were in the Fayetteville area early.

Mrs. Nathiel Kraemer, 523 Warner Parrott Rd., Oregon City, Ore. 97045

I need information on J. W. ELLIS who married Mary Jane WORTHAM in 1868 in Fayetteville. She died in 1876 at Cincinnati. Anyone having information on these names please contact me. Mrs. Carl Roller, Route 1, Washburn, Mo. 65772. (Note: Mrs. Roller was in Fayetteville doing research on these families recently.)

I wonder if you have any records that would help me get information on Charles B. MITCHELL. All I know is that he was a physician and a Democrat, born in Tennessee in 1815 and moved to Washington County Arkansas around 1836-37. He practiced medicine in that area for 25 years and died in 1864. I need the maiden name of his wife, his parents and children. Mrs. Mary Stewart, 806 N. Kansas, Springfield, Mo.

I am attempting to trace my family history and need information on the following:

My grandparents, Julius C. COLEMAN and Elizabeth (Lizzie) Edna (Edny, Ednie) ELLIS, were married in Alabama on July 6, 1869. They moved to Washington County Arkansas sometime after their marriage. One child, was born, my father, Richard Ellis Coleman on Sept. 28, 1872, records say in Fayetteville. A daughter was born, but of her I know nothing, except that she died as a small child and is buried in Alabama.

Julius C. Coleman was a Confederate War Veteran. I think I have been fortunate enough to locate the correct records in Georgia.

I am anxious to know if this couple was divorced in Washington County. It would have been prior to 1879, I believe. I would also like to have any information on land or miscellaneous recording for the period to determine if Julius left the area or remained to make his home and remarried. Mrs. R. L. Creighton, Box 91, Coronado, Calif. 92118.

I would like information concerning Dr. James H. Bryan who was a Federal prisoner of war, released in 1863.

The story has been related that he being a Southern sympathizer, the Federals came to his door and took him prisoner. His wife, Eliza went to the authorities and got him out of prison, but before she left her home buried her dishes in the bed of White River. After the war she went back and dug them up. I have a pitcher from that set. I am doing a genealogy on the Bryan family and writing a book. Any information would be deeply appreciated. Mrs. Virginia A. Blackburn, Box 3481, Victoria, Texas., 77901.

Mrs. Edward L. (Dorothy) Thomas of 1544 Loganberry Way, Pleasanton, Calif. 94566 writes to Secretary McConnell:

"Thank you so much for sending the February 1961 issue of FLASHBACK containing information on the REED family. I was almost overjoyed to find that this is the family I was looking for — the daughter, Eliza married my Jacob SEXTON. I now have a whole new approach and better clues to follow up. I note that there was at one time a 64-page booklet published privately but available through WCHS. Is this booklet, "The Reed Family of Northwest Arkansas" still available? I would like very much to have a copy. I would also be interested in booklet No. 38 "Solomon Tuttle of Old Mount Pleasant." since I have a Tuttle line with a Solomon. Enclosed is my check for a copy of the 1964-71 Index. I will send a copy of the records that I have on my Sexton and Reed lines as soon as I have done a little more research and verifying."

(NOTE: We still have a goodly supply of the Index Mrs. Thomas refers to. They may be ordered from WCHS and cost $2.50 each.)

Mrs. Mable L. Henry Smith, 1224 N. Woodward, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73107 tells us she has found another cousin through FLASHBACK. She writes, "I am enclosing my check for a one year subscription to FLASHBACK. I was prompted to do this after hearing from a cousin, Waldo Bain in Iola, Kan. They had read of a request from another cousin in Floydada, Tex. All three of us are grandchildren of Charles Milton and Mary E. CARRICO HENRY. I have most of the answers Mrs. Melvin Henry was wanting. I also have a complete history of the Henry family from the time they came here from Ireland and settled in Kentucky and Virginia. It is being stenciled and when I get it run off, I'll send you a copy. Our Henry's came from Bellfield Henry of which we know very little, so if anyone has any information I would appreciate knowing about it. His son was James Lewis Henry and his grandson was Charles Milton Henry."

I would appreciate it very much if you could give me some information on my great-great-grandfather, Granville B. SHANNON and his relatives. If possible, I would like to know something about my great-great-grandmother, Unity WILLIAMS. I feel sure that Granville was related to the other Shannons in that area and would be most grateful if you could shed any light on his relationship to them. I am also interested in the

Shannon-Fisher Feud. Michael O. Shannon, 1507 Marshall, Houston, Tex. 77006. (Note: Mr. Shannon included some information on his great-grandfather, Alexander M. Shannon, fourth son of Granville B. and Unity Williams Shannon. We'll be printing some of that information in a later issue.

Thank you so much for all the old records from the Court House. They have been helpful to me. If there is anything more done toward the upkeep of the Oxford Bend Cemetery, I would like to help what I can. We visited it last October and it looked very nice. We were pleased to see and know someone cared for our long lost loved ones. Mrs. Lovina Moore, 140 W. Rose Dr., Midwest City, Okla. 73110.

- wchs -

William C. Hale, 2306 Oak Ave., Merced, Calif. 95340 is doing some research into early city government at Prairie Grove. He sends WCHS a xerox copy of the April 11, 1899 issue of the Fayetteville Sentinel which states: "The election commissioners met at the circuit clerk's office in the court house last Thursday to canvass the return of the municipal elections held in this county April 4th, 1899. There are but two incorporated towns in Washington county, and the following is the result:

"Springdale—C. J. Chapman, mayor; J. P. Stafford, recorder; L. D. Petross, treasurer and the following aldermen: W. H. Searcy, Millard Berry, I. T. Lane, J. J. Long and E. H. Bryant."

"Prairie Grove—John Hale, mayor; Van W. Carl, recorder; L. E. Barron, J. R. Wilson, L. C. McCormick, H. B. Collier and E. G. McCormick, aldermen."

"Every man elected is a Democrat."

Mr. Hale also included copies from microfilm records in the office of the Secretary of State which show that L. E. Barron was Mayor of Prairie Grove in 1900 and 1901 and that C. G. Marrs was elected in 1902. During the same period W. H. Johnson was Mayor of Springdale for a brief time in 1900. He was succeeded by R. H. Johnson. L. D. Petross was named to the office in 1901 and J. J. Long was Mayor in 1902.

- wchs -

Available at the Historical Society office are complete sets of FLASHBACK for 1957, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969 and 1970. Anyone wishing to complete their library may purchase any year's set for $3.00. We also have a variety of other back issues. Write for information.

Prognosis for Old Main

A project destructible of one of Washington County's and Arkansas's most historically significant buildings is in the works at the University. This is the complete gutting of the interior of University Hall, which is better known and highly cherished as "Old Main". An anticipated expenditure of $4 million will be made to destroy the interior, and to construct within the walls a completely new and "modern" building. To those of us who treasure and revere local history, the use of the term "historical preservation" for this unjustified project is ludicrous, to say the least.

Yet, those who would perpetrate this atrocity expect to persuade the federal government, through its national program to preserve historic structures, to provide much of the money to finance the gutting and the rebuilding.

No member of the Washington County Historical Society, who knows anything about the struggle of the people of this county to establish the University in 1871, needs reminding that "Old Main" is the most significant building in the entire state in the field of public education. Hopefully none need be reminded that excuses and explanations and "expert opinions" can always be found to support any project to destroy a historic site or structure. We've seen a great deal of this type of "progress" in Fayetteville and Washington County, and throughout the state and nation, in recent times.

What can be done to delay or to nullify the plans for this destructive project? The fact that I am an employe of the University, a member of the faculty without tenure, prevents me from suggesting a detailed plan of action, lest I be accused of attempting to bring pressure on the University administration and trustees. I do not, of course, wish to suffer any such accusations or the possible consequences. The editor asked me to make a statement on the matter calling attention to what is projected for Old Main, and this I am doing.

At the same time, I wish to express my absolute opposition to the gutting of Old Main and to the replacement of its great halls, spacious rooms, high ceilings, magnificent windows and other priceless elements with an excessively costly, characterless, and sterile "modern" structure. Whatever members of our Society, our Board of Directors and officers, or the Society itself might do to oppose the project is a question for them to decide. Whatever's decided had better be acted on promptly.

— Ernie Deane

Trustees Buy Ridge House

The Trustees of the Ridge House have signed documents officially obtaining the house for preservation. Application for Federal funding to help with purchase and restoration of the house are being made and archeological and architectural studies have been started.

The architectural study, conducted by Jack Straight, shows that preliminary ideas on the evolution of the house were substantially correct and that originally the building was a one-story log dogtrot. Mrs. Bertha Gaskill of Farmington, who will be 99 this fall, says her mother's aunt, Henrietta Moore, married Dr. M. H. Clark about 1835 and that Dr. Clark had the house built for Henrietta. This dates the dogtrot to about 1836. Henrietta Moore Clark died about 1837 or 1838 and Dr. Clark married again before 1839.

Subsequent alterations added a second story, then the two-story was converted to the saltbox styling that Sarah B. N. Ridge knew from her Connecticut girlhood.

Many items were found in the archeological study conducted by Pat Martin. Members of the Society are working with University of Arkansas personnel in cleaning and cataloguing these items.

Trustees of the Ridge House, named by the Board of Directors of the Historical Society are Mrs. A. D. Donat, Lynn Wade and Dwain Manske.

Pictured on the facing page are some of the hand-hewn logs featuring mortise construction, indicating a more sophisticated building technique than in the case of the common "pole" cabins.

Shown in the picture is at least one hand-wrought, square-headed nail which are predominate in the early construction. Several original oak shakes were discovered in the attic and much of the siding is attached with the handwrought nails although later manufactured nails also appear.

The original pine flooring is intact and large field stones used as facing on the fireplaces were found behind the present day mantles of the four fireplaces.

Research concerning the evolution of the house and its ownership has been sent to the State Historic Preservation Commission along with a recommendation that the house be recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The fund being raised locally for purchase and restoration has reached $13,000 and campaign workers were expected to report further contributions to the fund late in April.

CONSTITUTION
of the
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE I, Name:

The name of this Organization shall be the Washington County (Arkansas) Historical Society.

ARTICLE II, Members:

Any person or organization who is interested in the history of Washington County, Arkansas and who desires copies of FLASHBACK, becomes a member upon payment of the annual dues.

ARTICLE III, Officers:

The officers shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer and an Editor of Publications. These officers shall perform the duties usually associated with the office. They shall be elected for a term of one year at the first quarterly meeting of each calendar year.

ARTICLE IV, Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors will consist of the elected officers plus nine other members, three of which will be elected at each annual meeting. For all intent and purpose the members of the Board of Directors shall represent all sections of the county.

It is the duty of the Board of Directors to conduct the affairs of the society, subject to approval of the membership.

ARTICLE V, Committees:

The President will appoint persons to serve as chairmen of the committees necessary to the continued operation of the Society.

ARTICLE VI, Meetings:

The annual meeting of each calendar year shall be held in January and will be considered the first quarterly meeting. Thereafter, all meetings, quarterly and otherwise, will be at such times and places as approved by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII, Dues:

Membership dues will be established by the Board of Directors and approved by the Membership.

ARTICLE VIII, Amendments:

This constitution may be amended upon recommendation of a revision committee subject to three-quarter vote of the Board of Directors and two-thirds of those voting at a general membership meeting.

BY-LAWS

of the

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ARTICLE I

Membership and Dues

Section 1. Any person or organization interested in the history of Washington County who applies for membership and who tenders the necessary dues, shall thereby become a member.

Section 2. Annual dues for individual members shall be $5.00.

Section 3. Other types of membership shall be awarded or created as the Board of Directors shall direct.

Section 4. Annual dues shall be payable in advance.

ARTICLE II

Schedule and quorum for meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held quarterly and the January meeting shall be designated as the annual meeting at which time the regular annual business meeting of the society shall be held. At this meeting the members present shall be a quorum.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the President.

Section 3. The Board of Directors and Committee Chairmen shall meet monthly. Special meetings of the Board of Directors and/or Committee Chairmen may be called by the President.

ARTICLE III

Duties of Officers and Directors

Section 1. The President shall have executive supervision over the activities of the society within the scope provided by these by-laws. He shall preside at all meetings and shall annually report on the activities of the Society. He shall appoint members of committees and delegates not otherwise provided for.

Section 2. The Vice President shall assume the duties of the President in the event of absence, incapacity or resignation of the President.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, maintain a list of members, render an annual report, be responsible for the safekeeping of Society funds and for maintaining adequate financial records. He shall deposit all monies received by him with a reliable Washington County banking company in the name of the Washington County Historical Society, Inc. Monies shall be paid out by numbered checks signed by the Treasurer. The Treasurer will collect dues and shall render a financial report at the annual meeting.

Section 4. The Editor of Publications is responsible for editing all publications issued by the Society.

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have power to conduct all affairs of the Society; shall decide questions of policy that for any reason cannot be acted upon at a meeting of the Society and perform such other duties as designated by these by-laws or otherwise assigned to it.

Section 6. The Directors of this Society shall be the four executive officers and nine other members. Seven shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7. The Directors shall serve for three years and in no case shall succeed themselves for more than two full terms. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled by action of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV
Committees

Section 1. The Society shall have the following standing committees.

Library Committee—Responsible for collecting, cataloging, care, arrangement and repair of books, manuscripts, newspapers and other historical source material.

Museum Committee—Responsible for collecting, cataloging, cleaning, repairing and storage of historical objects; for arranging museum exhibits and the correct historic interpretation of these exhibits and for the care and upkeep of museum quarters.

Publications Committee—Responsible for finding ways and means for publishing joint or individual research studies; a quarterly bulletin and booklets.

Program Committee—Responsible for arranging suitable programs.

Membership Committee—Responsible for membership drives and processing new candidates for membership.
Headquarters House Committee — Responsible for general oversight, maintenance and improvements to Headquarters House.

Furnishings Committee—Responsible for obtaining, arranging and maintaining furnishings in Headquarters House.
Hostess Committee — Responsible for arranging for receptionists and hostesses to keep Headquarters House open during the open house season or on special occasions.
Public Relations Committee — Responsible for newsletters to members, publicity and other duties pursuant to the office.
Executive Committee—Which shall consist of the president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and editor.

Section 2. A nominating committee will be appointed annually by the President.

Section 3. The executive committee shall appoint members and chairmen of standing committees and may fill vacancies.

Section 4. The Board of Directors shall decide the number of persons necessary on each committee and shall also decide upon such standing or special committees as they deem necessary and shall direct the Executive Committee to make the number of appointments necessary to constitute any such commitee.

ARTICLE V

Parliamentary Authority

Section 1. The rules contained in Roberts Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings of the Society except in such cases as are governed by the by-laws.

ARTICLE VI

Amendments to the By-laws

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended or supplemented at any regular meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote of those members voting, or at any adjourned meeting providing notice was given at the previous meeting. Or they may be amended at a special meeting called for such purposes with previous notice and a two-thirds vote. All proposed amendments must be submitted in writing.

From the Editor

The past quarter has been a busy one for many members of the WCHS. Not only are we involved in the Ridge House project which now entails washing and cataloging the many items found in the archeological survey conducted by Pat Martin, but there's the new look in FLASHBACK, our continuing project of the Tebbetts House and various other projects.

The Society would like to express its thanks to Pat Martin and Jack Straight, University of Arkansas students who led the archeological and architectural studies at the Ridge House and to their supervisors at the UA. These two young men spent most of the daylight hours during their spring break studying the house and we appreciate their efforts which were provided at no cost to the Society. Thanks also go to James A. Pennington, local contractor, who has provided much advice and assistance.

Some not so good news is the passing of Allan S. Humphries, one of the early members of WCHS who served as genealogical chairman during the days when genealogy was a larger part of the WCHS activities. Humphries died in Springfield, Mo. on April 1. Also, Mrs. W. J. Lemke, widow of "Uncle Walt" left Fayetteville late in March to make her home in California with her daughter, Mrs. Sam Sheffield.

Work is underway on marriages of the 1880's which we hope to publish in booklet form this year or next and on the beginning of the cemetery lists which are high on our list of possible booklets.

Membership at the middle of April (shortly before this issue went to press) stood at approximately 560 with memberships continuing to come in every day.

At the March meeting of the Board of Directors, a revised constitution and by-laws were adopted by the Board of Directors. They will go into effect as soon as they are approved at a general membership meeting. They will then be officially recorded in the County Court House so that future generations will have them.

Elsewhere in this issue is an article by WCHS member Ernie Dean concerning the proposed rennovation of Old Main on the University Campus. The proposed rennovation apparently would substantially alter both the external and internal appearance of this gracious old building and historians as well as alumni of the school are voicing opposition. The Board of Directors at its April meeting adopted a resolution condemning the proposed changes in the building. Necessary changes can be made, we believe, without altering the building's appearance.

—Dorris Hendrickson

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